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Naples, December 30.

THE Viceroy receiv'd Letters last Night from General Zumjungen at Melazzo, dated the 22d Instant, which give an Account that the Germans had perfected some Intrenchments which they had been carrying on. That by Deserters they had been told the Spaniards design'd to make a general Attack upon them, and therefore they had made all ready to give them a good Reception; but they doubted the Enemy would not venture to execute that Design, especially since they had Notice of their Detaching Part of their Horse towards Syracusa, and others with some Foot towards Trapani. One of the British Cruizers has brought in a Ship which had been twelve Months in the Spanish Service, having on board 140 Spanish Recruits bound from Cagliari to Palermo, a good Number of Cannon Bullets, and some Naval Stores. There has been such bad Weather of late, that the 2000 Germans which came last from Genoa in the Tartans, are still detained at Baia.

Paris, Jan. 21. On the 7th of this Month the Parliament of Bourdeaux made an Arrêt, condemning *the Catholick King's Declaration the 25th of December*, which they treat as a Libel under that Title, composed, (as the Preamble to the Arrêt sets forth) by some turbulent Persons, who making use of a Name so sacred, and so much respected as is that of the King of Spain, endeavour without his Knowledge or Participation to foment Troubles, which 'twas well enough known some Persons vainly imagin'd might be excited in the Kingdom. The Preamble of the Arrêt further imports, that this Declaration can be nothing else but a Sequel of the Conspiracy which was so happily discovered: That it seems to attack a Prince, to whose Orders Submission is due, and who is the proper Trustee of the Royal Authority. That it is calculated to spread Division and Confusion, by professing to acknowledge no other Power in the Kingdom than that of an Assembly, which was never called but to provide Supplies in the Exigencies of the State. Wherefore they forbid all Manner of Persons on Pain of being declar'd Disturbers of the publick Peace, of Corporal Punishment, and of a Fine of 3000 Livres, to Vend, Utter, Distribute, Print, or Keep it.

The Parliament of Paris made an Arrêt likewise the 16th, condemning the same Declaration, as being (in the Terms of the Preamble to the Arrêt) not only filled with most virulent and offensive Expressions, but likewise with Maxims perfectly opposite to the Principles of the French Government; and therefore cannot be supposed to come from a Prince who well knows the Rights of Sovereigns, and was brought up in the Kingdom. The Preamble of this Arrêt further sets forth, that the Authors of that seditious Paper, who could have no other View than fomenting Discord, and inciting Rebellion, thought they might allow themselves any Means whatever for attaining that End; that they have the Audaciousness to call in question the most sacred Laws of the State; and to disown the lawful Authority by which the Kingdom is governed. Wherefore they order the said Paper to be suppressed as seditious, tending to stir up Rebellion, and injurious to the Royal Authority; forbidding all Persons to print, sell, utter, or otherwise disperse the same, in any manner whatever, on pain of being prosecuted as Disturbers of the Publick Peace, and guilty of High Treason.

Dresden, Jan. 11. The last Letters from Warsaw tell us, that the Deputies which were sent some Time since to the Czar, are returned from Petersburgh, with Orders for the Muscovite Troops to retire out of Poland; the Czar leaving it to his Polish Majesty and the Republick, to appoint Commissaries to conduct his Troops into his own Country. The 12th of the next Month the King is to hold a Senatus Consilium at Warsaw, so that his Majesty cannot return hither so soon as was expected.

Cassel, Jan. 15. The Landgrave having resolved to send Collonel Row to Stockholm, he set out from hence on the 12th Instant, and will endeavour to pass from Lubeck; and if the Hereditary Prince do not detain him in Sweden, and send another, he will return as soon as possible with an Account of the State of Affairs in that Country. He carries Letters from the Landgrave to the Prince his Son, and to the Princess Ulrica. Counsellour Hein is also preparing to go to Sweden. We have an Account from Gottenburgh, that General Morner, Governour of that Place, who was reckoned one of Baron Goertz's chief Friends, and entirely devoted to the Duke of Holstein, being with the Army when the King was killed, submitted himself immediately to the Hereditary Prince, assured him of his Duty to the Princess, and desired to receive his Commands. The 21st of March is appointed for the Election of a Bishop of Munster. Private Letters from thence advise, that the Prince of Bavaria's Success is very uncertain; that the late Bishop's Brother, who is Prior of Paderborn, has the Majority of the Chapter for him, and will in all Probability succeed to that Bishoprick. It is advised from Berlin, that half the Palace there was burnt, above 30 People destroyed or wounded, and that it was with Difficulty the young Prince was saved.

Hague, Jan. 20. The Deputies of Zealand have acquainted the Earl of Cadogan and Mr. Whitworth, His Britannick Majesty's Ministers, that they expect the States of their Province will consent to the Quadruple Alliance in their next Assembly, Middelburgh, which